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SMALL PAY FOR GIRLS.

Washington Apron Workers Could
Make but 20 Cents a Day.

How Washington apron makers were paid 40 cents for twenty-four hours' work was told by Miss Z. S. Falk, secretary of the District of Columbia Consumers' league, at a recent conference meeting of the New Century Club. To learn the facts for herself Miss Falk, disguised as a working girl, applied for work at one of the sweatshops in the nation's capital and there found the women and girls were frightfully underpaid.

In describing her own experiences in the investigation of industrial home work Miss Falk learned it was almost impossible for girls to secure employment at the mills or factories. The mill owners preferred to give the work out and pay for it by the piece rather than employ women on a salary, even small as a living wage might have been.

After dickerings with one of the largest plants in the city, Miss Falk said she was given a dozen burlap aprons to sew, hem and trim. Professing reluctance to take the dozen until she had shown herself capable of making one as sample, the superintendent agreed to let her work that way and at the end of three hours' work she finally completed the task.

"Had I worked on them any length of time I might possibly have done each apron in two hours," Miss Falk explained, "but no girl could do more." When the apron was finished and inspected the superintendent offered her 40 cents a dozen for all she could do. Explaining she could obtain 25 cents apiece from almost any guild or woman's organization which had sewing to do, the mill man expostulated, "but they could not keep you steadily employed. See how many we have to be sewed, and we can use you every minute of the day and night."

Miss Falk did not accept the offer, and demanded compensation at 3 1/3 cents for the sample she had completed plus the price of the thread used in the work. The superintendent even begrudged the payment for the labor, and in place of cash paid her in two two-cent stamps.

Upon such experiences Miss Falk based her testimony before a congressional committee, and the District of Columbia was given its eight hour law for women workers.

Unions Will Speed Army Work.

Clothing contractors in Boston seeking part of the \$9,000,000 contracts to be placed by the war department have received assurances of co-operation from union labor leaders in Boston. L. Marcovitz, general manager for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, told the contractors that government work would be put through with all possible speed and that no delays would occur through labor disputes.

PLAN TO HELP WOMEN.

New York Consumers' League Announces Comprehensive Program.
The long hours and hard working conditions of women employed in restaurants were dwelt upon at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Consumers' league of New York city.

In her annual report Mrs. Maud Nathan, president, said that 58 per cent of the women employed in restaurants worked more than the fifty-four hours a week set by law for store and factory workers, while one-fifth of them worked for twelve hours seven days a week.

Mrs. Nathan thus summed up the future program of the league:

Extension of the mercantile law to include restaurants.
Repeal of the Christmas exemption in the present mercantile law, which permits overtime work and exhaustingly long hours seven days preceding Christmas.

Agitation for the eight hour day in New York state, thus raising it to the standard of Arizona, Colorado, Washington and the District of Columbia.

Education of public opinion and agitation for a minimum wage commission to determine what shall be the minimum wage in the various industries.

Agitation to get a woman's division in the labor department established in Washington.

A bill looking toward the eventual abolition of all tenement home work in New York state.

Defines Right to Strike.

The right of a man to work is as inalienable as the right of a man to strike and the right of free speech is upheld to that point which allows a man to do his own thinking. It is the substance of an opinion handed down in the United States district court at Toledo, O., by Judge John M. Kilbitt. The court was defining peaceful picketing in connection with disturbances growing out of the strike of Ohio State Telephone company operators and linemen. Judge Kilbitt ruled that the Clayton act is being misinterpreted in strikes, contending that the act does not sanction lawlessness.

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TENNESSEE NEWS
CUT TO THE QUICK
FOR BUSY READERS

All Tennessee troops will be placed in a division of the southeastern department, commanded by Gen. Leonard Wood. The division will be composed of Tennessee, North and South Carolina regiments. Division headquarters will be in one of these states.

The American Red Cross has inaugurated a campaign in Knoxville to get 5,000 new members. Chairmen have been appointed in each ward to direct the campaign. A systematic canvass from house to house and office to office is being conducted.

The "bone dry" law was held constitutional by Criminal Judge T. A. R. Nelson in Knoxville. The ruling was in connection with the case of the state against Charles Perry, charged with the removal of whiskey from one point to another within the jurisdiction of the court.

John Revinsky, under life sentence for murder of Mae Godwin, at her Memphis home a year ago, and who was held in the county jail in Memphis pending an appeal in his case, with five other prisoners escaped recently by prying open a lock and climbing through a hole in the roof.

Believing that food preparedness is the most vital problem of the nation, Governor Rye has telegraphed President Wilson urging that legislation as a war measure should be enacted to prevent the annual waste of \$600,000,000 of grains that are annually turned into intoxicating liquors.

National guard recruiting in Chattanooga must be suspended until the war department gives authority for Company K to be raised to war strength, or permits additional units to be formed there. Chattanooga has done its part so far, and more, for there's a waiting list of twenty-five men who want to join Troop B.

Adj. Gen. Charles R. Rogan received his commission from President Wilson as major on the retired list of the regular army. Gen. Rogan has been on the retired list as captain and vacancy occurring in the rank of major, the president promoted him. Maj. Rogan received many congratulations at his home in Nashville.

Work on the Dixie highway at Cumberland Gap would have begun last week, but the quarry men, as well as the teamsters, asked for an increase in wages. The road commissioners stated that they could not afford to allow the men more at this time. There is talk of getting state convicts to finish the work.

In an appeal addressed to presiding elders, pastors and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Bishop W. B. Murray, of Memphis, declares it is "the sacred and religious duty" of every person to grow food-stuffs for at least one other beside himself, and asks that the churches and Sunday schools appoint necessary committees to see that this is done.

Chattanooga cobblers are enjoying a thriving business these days as a result of the high cost of shoes. Never before, some of them declare, have so many repair jobs been brought to their shops as during the past few weeks. Shoes more or less in times past without even a second thought to give way to new are now being turned over to the cobbler to be put into condition for still further use.

The celebrated Coca Cola case, set for retrial in the federal court at Chattanooga has been postponed. The case was tried several years ago, with Judge E. T. Sanford on the bench, and the company won. The supreme court remanded it for a new trial on appeal. The case was hotly contested and quite a large number of food experts, including Dr. Harvey Wiley, were called as witnesses.

Sam Cole, of Newbern, who is said to be the best-known hog raiser of West Tennessee, has about 150 head of registered Poland China hogs on his farm, and ten Jersey cows, which cost him \$750. Mr. Cole feeds his pigs milk to escape the cost of high-priced corn. His hogs are valued at more than two thousand dollars. The ten brood sows on his farm will net 6,000 pounds.

An inventory of food stocks, stock feeds and drugs in the central southern states will be taken at once by committees named at the Memphis meeting of the Association of Food, Feed and Drug officials of the central southern states. It is expected it will take ten days or two weeks to complete the work and the detailed reports will be placed at the disposal of the federal government.

Nashville suffragists offered their services in assisting the naval recruiting officer in securing men for the navy. Committees have been appointed and assigned to duty. It has been arranged to teach women motoring and automobile work there that they may be available for such service when the men have gone to war. The ladies also will knit mufflers, sweaters and wristbands for sailors on the battleship Tennessee.

More than fifty citizens of Nashville have sent a message to Representative Joseph W. Bryns protesting against the passage of volunteer service bill, which Mr. Bryns is said to favor. The message says that the people believe the volunteer bill is unjust, undemocratic and wrong. It expresses the fear that the call for volunteers might fall and subject the nation to great humiliation. It urges for universal selective conscription.

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Gen. George W. Pickle, aged 72 years, died at his home in Knoxville, after a lingering illness. He was attorney-general of the State of Tennessee for sixteen years, from 1896 to 1912.

Fort Oglethorpe has been designated as a place where reserve army officers and applicants for commissions in the officers' reserve corps will be trained. A camp to be established next week will be the rendezvous of reserve officers furnished by the states of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Rotation systems and ideal methods of agriculture are being sacrificed this year to the necessity for maximum production of the crops absolutely essential to supply food for the people and for farm live stock and poultry. Realizing the extreme seriousness of the present situation, Hamblen county farmers are responding nobly and will contribute their share to the harvests demanded for East Tennessee this year.

According to a law passed by the recent legislature and now in effect, all mortgages, deeds of trust, or other papers in the nature of these instruments are subject to a tax of fifteen cents on every \$100, or portion thereof of the amount of the indebtedness so secured. This tax, according to the new law, is in lieu of all other taxes. It must be paid to the county clerk before the instrument in question can be registered.

East Tennessee farm demonstration agents met in Knoxville and discussed plans for a movement toward increased crop production and conservation of the food supply. Farmers over East Tennessee will be told by the agents of the seriousness of the food situation, their opportunities in view of the present conditions, and the importance of considerably increasing their crop yield. Community meetings will be called in that section of the state, and demonstration given.

Government control of the freight-car situation by means of a universal pooling system and the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission was proposed in resolutions adopted at a conference in Memphis, of 100 hardwood manufacturers. Protests against the granting of applications filed by Southern carriers for an increase of 15 per cent in freight rates on forest products also were adapted, and plans were formulated for vigorously contesting the application.

Under direction of the board of control the state of Tennessee will this season farm an immense amount of land. The Herbert Domain is to be a part of the state's farm land and to aid in the work it is planned to send twenty-five youths from the reformatory in preparing the ground for seeding. About 400 acres have been leased for the institution about 600 acres in addition to the 500 acres which the boys will cultivate at the Herbert Domain.

There have been 128 acts, new laws applying to all the state, indexed in the office of Secretary of State to date, while the private acts applying to one county alone number between seven and eight hundred. The total output of laws by the recent sixtieth general assembly will be about 1,000 private acts. So far the greatest call to the office of the secretary of state has been for certified copies of the Tennessee law governing land title registration.

In line with the suggestion of the President and the Department of Agriculture, the twelve demonstration farms of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, representing 1,763 acres, will be turned over to the cultivation of food crops during the war, the company having announced that its plans for the working out of a system of crop rotation had been abandoned for the present, and that it would devote its efforts toward increasing the production of crops for the feeding of man and beast.

A bulletin just issued by Commissioner of Agriculture H. K. Bryson calls upon the people of Tennessee to till the soil as never before, tell them that the crop of 1917 is to decide whether people will starve or subsist in 1918. He declares that there are 12,000,000 improved acres of ground in Tennessee and that every acre should be made to bear fully. He estimates that work of supplying the 100,000,000 people of this country lies with the 6,500,000 farms of the United States.

That male inmates of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane should be given farm work to do and that additional land at the institution for that purpose should be purchased, is the opinion of John S. Denton, of Nashville, chairman of the Tennessee state board of control. The state board of control has \$300,000 to spend for improvements at the three hospitals for the insane in the state. More land for farm work is a paramount need of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Knoxville, and part of the appropriation may be spent for that purpose.

Plans for a co-operative conservation campaign by state and Federal officials were adopted and an organization, to be known as the "Association of Food, Feed and Drug Officials of the Central Southern States," was formed at a conference in Memphis. More than a million negroes have left Southern States for the North during the era of "war prosperity," and a million more will arrive in the next few months, delegates to Lexington Conference, the largest negro conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were told at their closing session in Cincinnati.

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WAGE ADJUSTMENT.

I am familiar with the Canadian compulsory act, and I want to say that it has not only failed of its purpose—the prevention of strikes—but has engendered considerable antagonism against those in charge of the machinery of the law. What is actually happening in Canada is that the Lemieux law is being disregarded in labor disputes, and voluntary mediation is generally resorted to by both sides. Moreover, I am against that section of your proposed plan which would leave to the wage board the adjustment of wages. That is a matter for the employer and employee to settle.—Hughes Frayne.

TO DALLAS C. NEWMAN

Lillie Pearl Newman vs. Dallas C. Newman
N. w. m. n

State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15255
In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Dallas C. Newman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of June next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 14th day of April 1917.
J. C. FORD, C. & M.

Acuff & Child Sols.

April 14-21-28-May 1917

TO CHARLES JOHNSON

Gertrude Johnson vs. Charles Johnson
State of Tennessee, In Chancery
Court of Knox County, No. 15239

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Charles Johnson, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of May next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him. This notice will be published in the KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT for four successive weeks. This 7th day of April 1917.
J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master
R. A. Brown, Atty.
April 7 14 21 28 1917

A BENEFIT TO SOCIETY.

Organized Labor Has Done Much to Advance the Condition of the Toiler.

If there is any institution of mankind that has been a benefit to society it is the trade union. Is it conceivable to assume that an instrument that has been fought for by the millions of workers the world over, an institution for which so much blood has been shed and sufferings undertaken to maintain, could be styled a menace by any one other than a selfish, greedy shrimp who has no thought of any but his own miserable, unholy ends?

In this day of centralizing of wealth power, where would the worker be if it were not for the defending protection afforded by organization against the encroachments of the centralized association of the wealth of this and other nations?

The trade unions have increased wages so as to give the worker a home, a place where he may keep his wife and family in decency, giving them some of the comforts under a decent standard of living, giving his children a chance for education and to prepare them to successfully meet the trials of after life that will be theirs and keep them out of the factory life until they are properly fitted for it.

The trade union is responsible for the shortening of the hours of labor, giving the worker a chance to improve his mental capacity and association with his family and to partake of the pleasures of social intercourse which helps us all to enjoy life while here on earth and which gives him a self respect which makes him a better citizen in the community in which he resides. The union teaches its members how to live and work together for the common good, standing together against the vicious methods of those who would oppress and enslave. The union affords protection and help in times of sickness, supplying a weekly benefit during the period of disability, and in case of death a benefit is paid to the bereaved family. Old age pensions are also provided for, so that those who have given the best of their lives to their work may not come upon the charity of the state, and dependance that they have been to maintain through earlier years.—Tobacco Worker.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR.

New Immigration Law Bars Out Laborers From Abroad.

From present indications the shortage of unskilled labor on the railways this season will exceed that of any previous year, says the Railway Age-Gazette. Two years ago, when labor and materials were plentiful, the roads did not have funds to justify other than routine expenditures. Now, when their earnings have risen to the point where they are able to undertake much work, adequate labor is not to be had. The problem this year is not that of securing the funds necessary nor primarily that of securing materials, even though deliveries are seriously delayed, but of getting enough men to do the work authorized.

Most of the causes of this condition are well known. The industrial expansion, the attracting of men from track work into factories and the present general industrial unrest are familiar to all. Another factor which will affect the situation adversely in the near future is the new immigration bill, with its literacy test, which was recently passed over the president's veto and goes into effect on May 1.

It is estimated that the provisions of this law will bar at least 30 per cent of the immigrants coming to this country, while this ratio will be much higher among those commonly employed in track work. By the provisions of the act over 35 per cent of the Italians and over 30 per cent of the Mexicans coming to this country last year would have been refused admittance. Consequently the effect of this law will be to prolong the present shortage of track laborers even after industrial conditions have become more normal.

This condition is leading to a rapid increase in wages, \$2 to \$2.50 now being commonly paid for track laborers. As the season advances it is probable that these rates will rise even higher, for some roads will bid against others for men and demoralize the entire market.

Danbury Hatters' Fund.

John W. Sculley of New York, national president of the United Hatters of North America, recently stated that the American Federation of Labor, which has raised funds to reimburse the defendants in the anti-boycott suit of D. E. Lowe & Co. against members of the Hatters' union, would not make a settlement with the plaintiffs by the payment of a cash amount. The federation, Sculley said, would permit the attorneys for Lowe & Co. to proceed to foreclose the property under attachment and reimburse the defendants for their losses.

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